

The Liangkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

No. 2332.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$350 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary. FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. 19

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALMIPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. J. P. POENNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. N. A. SIERS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON. E. A. SOLON, Esq.

Chief Manager, HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
Manager, SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED, ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August 1889. 18

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £180,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fired for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " " 3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS a per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT: For the convenience of those returning to Europe an Agency Department has been added to the ordinary business of the Bank for the transaction of Personal Agency of every description.

Pay and Pensions collected.

Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded. Insurances effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. H. A. HERBERT, Manager, HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. 19

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

SELECTED LIST OF CHEAP POPULAR NOVELS & STANDARD WORKS.

CLEOPATRA, by Rider Haggard—Illustrated, 40 cents.
Bella Demonia, by Selina Dolario, 40 cents.
John Ward; Preacher, by Margaret Deland, 40 cents.
Mystery of a Hanum Cab, 40 cents.
Madame Midas, by the same Author, 40 cents.
The Piccadilly Puzzle, by the same Author, 40 cents.
Mr. Isaacs, by F. Marian Crawford, \$1.
Dr. Claudius, do. \$1.
Marlio's Crucifix, do. \$1.
A Roman Singer, do. \$1.
Saracinesca, do. \$1.
Paul Patoft, do. \$1.
Tale of a Lonely Parish, do. \$1.
Greifenstein, do. \$1.
Robert Elsmere, \$1.
Drat the Boys, by Miss O'Rell, 75 cents.
East Lynne, by Mrs. Hy Wood, 70 cents.
Derrick Vaughan, by Edna Lyall, 70 cents.
Struck Down, by Hawley Smart, 40 cents.
The Standard Opera Glass, detailed plots of 90 celebrated operas, 75 cents.
She, by Rider Haggard—Illustrated, 35 cents.
Paul Jones, by Alex. Dumas, 40 cents.
We Two, by Edna Lyall, 6 cents.
Pretty Polly Pemberton, by Mrs. Burnett, 40 cents.
Hamerton's French and English, \$1.
Hamerton's, The Intellectual Life, \$1.
Ingersoll's Lectures on the Ghost, 75 cents.
Hongkong, 9th September. 17

W. POWELL & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR FIRST DELIVERIES

OF
BRUSSELS, VELVET and WILTON CARPETS, Newest Designs in FURNITURE and CURTAIN TAPESTRIES, every description of Furnishing Upholstery.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889



SEY FORESTWOOD & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENT
OF
NEW SEASONS
EXTRA FINEST

I S I G N Y B U T T E R,
in 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins.

Also,

FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER in 28 lb. Tins for Hotels.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1889. 18

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING OUR
NEW AUTUMN GOODS,
WE ARE OFFERING A SELECTION OF

LIGHT WEIGHT COATING, in all shades; SUMMER SUITING and TROUSERING, at very much reduced prices.

SUIT from \$15. COAT from \$10. PANTS from \$5.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL)

Hongkong, 10th July, 1889. 18

THE

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

TAN RUSSIA LEATHER BOOTS.

TAN RUSSIA LEATHER SHOES.

RED RUSSIA LEATHER SHOES.

FELT HATS

In all the Latest Shapes and Colors, Black, Brown, Drab, Fawn, Nutria, Slate,

Single and Double TERAI HATS.

CLOTH HATS and CAPS, &c.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889. 26

A. HAHN,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.
ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE
Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL, or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. 37

W. BREWER.
HAS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW BROADWOOD PIANOS, KIRKMAN PIANOS, MONINGTON AND

WESTON PIANOS.

All Iron-framed Trichord throughout, from \$150 or easy payments of \$10 per month.

ALSO

For Sale Good Iron Back English PIANOS, that have been on hire for Short Periods, from \$150.

LADIES' AND GENTS' POCKET-BOOKS and NOTE CASES, CARD CASES, and

TOILET CASES, in great variety.

SETS OF LEATHER DINNER MATS.

ALBUMS SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED, very handsome.

Do. for MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

SCRAP ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR POETRY, &c.

BLOTTING CASES, WRITING CASES for TRAVELLERS.

MUSIC CASES, a GOOD SELECTION. PATENT MUSIC BINDER.

TOYS and varied NOVELTIES.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1889. 18

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day started as a SHARE and
GENERAL BROKER.
J. A. FREDERICKS,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. 1109

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of
MESSRS. C. GUIEU, J. ROSENTE, and
J. MULLER in our Hongkong Firm, ceased on
the 31st ultimo.

MR. G. RUAULT ASSUMED CHARGE on the
1st instant, and will continue under the Style
of

GUIEU FRERES.

MR. J. ROSENTE, taking Charge of the
Liquidation of the Old Firm, requests that all
Claims against it may be forwarded to him, and all
amounts due paid into his hands or against
receipt signed by himself p.p.a.

GUIEU FRERES.

C. GUIEU, J. ROSENTE, and J. MULLER
respectfully thank their Customers and the
Public for their kind patronage, and hope that
their successors will meet with the same
encouraging support.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. 1107

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between
the Undersigned has been THIS DAY
DISSOLVED by mutual consent and all trans-
actions in SHARES for forward delivery will
be settled by Mr. S. A. JOSEPH.

S. A. JOSEPH.

J. A. FREDERICKS.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889. 1107

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J. A. FREDERICKS.

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S. A. JOSEPH.

J

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

The Irish members were thus left in a great measure alone in opposing the vote for the Irish policy advanced by the Government. They did not during the night receive the support of a single Radical. This naturally did not improve the temper of the more hotheaded of the Irish speakers, and the result was several rows with the chairman, who had altogether a rather hard time to maintain order.

Mr. Balfour made one of his usual hits in bringing forward some statistics to prove that the police force has been reduced in Ireland, owing to the improved order in the country, below the number which existed in 1870, when crime was at an extremely low point.

Mr. Balfour's manner of argument is too well known to permit his alleged facts to have weight with any one who is not already prejudiced in favor of his side of the question.

The action of the Radicals toward the parliament is universally regarded as very small business. The English Home Rulers have organized a campaign in Ireland, in which Mr. Stanfield and Sir Wilfrid Lawson are prominent. General Boulanger, in explaining how some of the money was used which he is accused of embezzling from the Government funds, makes a strange revelation. He declares that he obtained for one night, while he was Minister of War, the use of the notes and accounts of the military attaché of the German Embassy in Paris.

These were purloined from the Embassy, and were copied during the night at the French War Office. They were returned early in the morning to the place from which they had been taken, without raising the suspicions of the German officials.

General Boulanger asserts that he paid a large sum to accomplish this little stroke, and adds that his colleagues in the Ministry admitted that the money was well expended.

THE "CHINESE TIMES" AND THE MARQUIS TSENG.

"The following note from Dr. Duggeon," says the *Chinese Times* of August 31st, "was handed us as we were about to go to press. He does well to exonerate the Marquis from direct dealings with the individual (whom Dr. D. seems to have no hesitation in identifying), but the exculpation would obviously be more complete if Dr. Duggeon could state with equal distinctness that he himself had no intercourse with the gentleman in question."

Here is Dr. Duggeon's letter, which speaks for itself:

I take the liberty of addressing this letter to you in regard to the Peking Note in the last issue of *The Chinese Times*. I write entirely on my own account. The Marquis Tseng having long ago wisely resolved never to take any notice of newspaper articles, I consider it my duty not to allow such aspersions to be cast upon His Excellency without emphatic contradiction of their truth. On reading the Note to His Excellency, he laughed and remarked that rough people use such language, and that in the end it hurts him more who uses it than the individual against whom it is directed. His Excellency also added that such writing must be prejudicial to foreigners. No notice was taken of a similar note, and other remarks derogatory to His Excellency which have appeared from time to time in the columns of both the English and Chinese issues of your paper. The present instance is, however, so flagrant, so coarse, so utterly without foundation, may libelous, that I must request you to take the earliest opportunity of withdrawing the statements and making an apology, or in some way expressing regret for the insertion of the Note. It is so manifestly untrue that one suspects it could not have emanated from Peking, and were it not so palpably absurd and ridiculously inappropriate to our small and select community and to His Excellency, it would not doubt be strongly resented by us. But, fortunately, it carries its own refutation. Not so, however, to readers at a distance, and to other newspapers in China, Japan, and elsewhere, who make extracts from your columns, by which means false statements are disseminated far and wide, to the detriment of His Excellency.

I am in a position, therefore, to deny emphatically the truth of both statements. I need not tell you that we have no class in our community that could be denoted by your expressions of "low company" and "the scum of the earth." If this strange language is meant to refer to a single member of your own community, who appears to be always at loggerheads with the staff of your paper and with most of his fellow townsmen, and who occasionally pays visits to the capital, and is engaged in more or less mysterious dealings with unknown Chinese, I beg to assure you that he has had no interview with His Excellency, has had absolutely no intercourse with His Excellency, such foreigners as you describe, and for the last month has been in retirement on account of sick leave, when etiquette forbids him to receive or pay visits. The first charge, therefore, of associating with "low company" is entirely groundless. The writer of the note does not seem to understand the force of the language he uses—"predestination for low company," "the scum of the earth," and his "entourage."

In regard to the other and perhaps, more serious charge of "imparting information which is turned to the bases uses," it is equally without a grain of truth; this charge must stand or fall with the other. No information such as is alluded to, has ever been obtained by anyone either directly or indirectly from His Excellency; people who are intent upon obtaining information, however imperfect, or distorted, can usually pick up such scraps from Chinese yamen and under officials here as elsewhere, but no information of any kind has ever been obtained by such persons from His Excellency.

The Note is in exceedingly bad taste, and, as I have shown, altogether untrue. Such statements cannot enhance the value of your paper in the estimation of right thinking people. It is a slander upon our community, which has a right to demand an apology, and upon an enlightened and progressive Chinese high functionary, who displays rare wisdom, discretion, tact, and ability in the discharge of his duties; and whose presence in the Tsung-tien Yamen, and the Councils of his country has tended much to the advantage of Foreign interests, and the real and lasting advantage of his own country.

THE RAWANG MINES.

The Rawang surface is played out; and it is perhaps a funny story as has ever been narrated by business men. At the beginning of the last half year there were advances to miners of \$103,000; and now these advances stand at \$162,000. That is to say, the directors, during six and a half months, have advanced to the mining kongses \$59,000, in excess of the value of the work done by the kongses. To put it in another way, they have from start to finish overpaid the kongses just \$162,000 beyond what these are entitled to get. This result has been achieved in the manner we hinted at a few days ago; that is to say, the Company shows a book-keeping "profit" on the half-year of \$17,000, and the only "reason" the shareholders cannot get that profit is, that against it, there is to be placed the half-year's over-advance of \$59,000, making loss on the half-year of \$42,000. As there were at the most 1,400 coolies at work, and as in 6 months they drew \$64,000, it appears

that the Rawang directors have given advances and payments at the average rate of ten and a half dollars per head per month—whereas every one in Singapore, not to speak of the Native States, knows that 6 dollars per head would be a reasonably liberal advance. Six dollars would be indeed the utmost we ventured to forecast, but ten and a half dollars per month—coolie—no wonder the Rawang mine could get its pick of labour. Rawang must have been indeed a "coolies' paradise, where the happy Celestial revelled on unlimited pork, and smugly smoked his scolding pipe after just sufficient labour to promote good appetite and sound digestion.

It is however painful to reflect that these interesting figures put the directors in a somewhat awkward position. Until now, the cry has been "Oh, our manager promised us such a quantity of tin, and if we had got it, all would have gone on well, and if we had not got it, all would have gone on well, and if we had been blamed for believing the positive and repeated assertions of the manager, on the spot?" That was an answer, not necessarily a good answer, but yet an answer. But now we find that if Mr. Muir's promises had been fulfilled to the uttermost jot and tittle, if every ounce of tin that he promised were in Singapore at this moment, still the mine would have worked at a loss, and the paid-up capital would have been gone, the only difference being that the Company would have been somewhat less involved than it is now. Nay, if the output of tin had been in excess of Mr. Muir's most liberal promises, if it had been double what it is, the advances would still have been in excess, and materially in excess, of the miners' earnings. Now, that was a matter apparently in the directors' power to know. Mr. Muir did not hide the books; Mr. Muir was not the only person who knew what money was being paid out; all such knowledge was presumably centred in the Singapore office, and was no doubt before the directors week by week, and month by month, and thus they seem to have had the means to know that money was going out in excess of the highest possible returns, and enormously in excess of the customary advances to Chinese miners.

Of course, we do not impute to the directors anything amounting to negligence. They may have been unavoidably deceived. The manager, or the junior assistant deputy clerk, or the office-tambay, may have refrained from putting papers before the board, or may have mis-explained the meaning of the payments out; but on the other hand we have no right to assume that the manager, or the junior deputy clerk, or the tambay (who is, we believe, a most respectable Mohammedan) behaved in any such improper fashion.

On the contrary, the assumption, until it be proved otherwise, is that the directors, in the due performance of their duty, made themselves well acquainted with the meaning of the various accounts submitted to them, and what they have now to show, is by what strange Eastern magic they were prevented from observing that they were paying away money faster than it could come back, even if their manager's most sanguine forecasts had been realized. Yet, as the directors are in every case capable and reputable men of business, they will, undoubtedly, be able to explain the cause of the glamour which blinded their eyes, and thus the shareholders will have, in exchange for their money, an interesting and romantic experience in the fables of the Golden Chersonese. And after all the shareholders' money had not been wasted, it has provided sustenance, and even moderate luxury, for fourteen hundred Chinamen who are our loyal and industrious fellow-subjects.—*Strait Times*.

RIOT IN HAWAII.

A riot occurred in Hawaii on the 30th of July, having for its object the deposition of the King. It was very speedily suppressed, however, the rioters having seven men killed and twelve wounded. The *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu of July 31st says: "Two half-white Hawaiians named Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, who had been sent at the Government expense to be educated at an Italian military school, had been plotting an insurrection for some time; but the rumors that were current, were little heeded until the movement culminated in an armed band of about 150 native Hawaiians, marching from Palama to Honolulu, two miles, and securing entrance to the palace grounds." After getting possession of the Palace, from which the King was absent, the rebels manned the field-pieces in the Palace grounds, and held the place for the whole of the day. A Cabinet Council was called in the forenoon, and the Honolulu Rifles ordered out. Mr. Damon being deputed to call upon Wilcox to surrender. This latter refused to do, and the Rifles, taking up a position in the Opera House opposite the Palace, soon compelled the rebel gunners to "take shelter under cover," which they speedily did by retreating to a bungalow. At twelve o'clock, a number of the rioters were dislodged from the Government buildings, the latter being immediately occupied by the Rifles. At one o'clock thirty the rebels surrendered, and the Volunteers took up a close position commanding the bungalow, into which they threw bombs. This maneuver, together with the steady fire from the Opera House, whenever an object presented itself, soon had the effect of bringing up a white sheet, upon a pole" and cried "peccavt." The Rifles then entered the place and made the rioters prisoners, and Wilcox was shortly after marched off to Durrowville with his companions in arms. These are the outlines of the affair; the details are of no interest. The *Advertiser*, referring to the plot, says:—

It opened the way for two shrewd half-caste adventurers, who had acquired a continental education, to take advantage of the prejudices and ignorance of the people, and lead them to believe that it was their duty to cast off the yoke of foreign domination, and have a puppet King and an empty treasury. They advised their ignorant, though patriotic, native followers that the only salvation of the islands, rested in compelling the King to abdicate in favour of his sister, Liliuokalani, her apparent, and demand a new constitution and a new Cabinet. The plan appeared feasible to the Kanakas, and was concocted almost openly. Strange as it may seem, the wiles of riot and insurrection grew rank and strong in the royal pathway, yet no attempt was made to root them out. Had a little precaution been used by the Government, no trouble would have occurred. But the leaders went on, and with a small following started a riot. It was not on a large scale, as their adherents were too few, and it took but a short time, and a small force to bring about peace.

TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, August 31st.

Shao, Fu-tai, recently removed on promotion from Formosa, has arrived here on his way to Peking. His Excellency is one of the best of Chinese officials, and as he has a very accurate knowledge of European affairs it is a pity he is not retained in the Peking Yamen, to which he would be an admirable reinforcement.

Sheng, Taotai of Chefoo, arrived here per *Han* on Sunday for conference with the Victory.

The *Poohi* last week made a gallant endeavor to force her way over the shoals to the Bund. Although she was only drawing 8 ft, she

failed, as some of the shoals are only covered by 7 ft. of water. After tanning at the hard banks for some time the Captain desisted, and the returned to the ordinary anchorage at Pal-tang-kao. Unhappily for our port, the recent freshets have cut out the shoals much less than we had hoped would have been the case, and we have the dismal prospect before us of a permanent closure to the entry of steamers, unless mechanical means, such as dredging, are used.

The river certainly has been in such a bad state before, as far as foreigners know. From a Chinese point of view the matter is very serious, as if any heavy floods should come in September, as is generally happens from the unmanageable rivers that flow into the Peihow, the channel, blocked up as it is by shoals, will be unable to discharge the flood waters into the sea. In such case a ruinous inundation will ensue. It is very unfortunate, in fact to a foreigner it seems like a sinful waste of opportunities, that the Chinese authorities do not consult, for instance, the skillful Dutch engineers who are now here, as these gentlemen are eminent and successful specialists in all kinds of hydraulic and drainage work.

There is a slight improvement in the condition of the river in the shoaled reaches and bends. Soundings taken at high water in the Tientsin Reach give 10 ft. and not less than 6 ft. Ridges form in almost every shoal reach, but nothing serious is to be apprehended from them, as they are constantly changing. The difference between rise and fall of tide during the past week has ranged from 6 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. at the Bund.

A traveller calls our attention in a temperate note to the growing inferiority, compared with former times, of the tables kept by the passenger steamers that trade between this port and Shanghai. While the charges for passage money are maintained at extreme rates, the charge being probably higher than anywhere else in the world, the companies have made great economies in the allowance for table money. Years ago a liberal sum was granted to the captains, who, with rare exceptions, made good use of it, treated passengers well, and profited in reason. Then reduced sum was allotted to the Chinese stewards who, in the manner of their kind, were rapacious, made large gains, and treated passengers to bad food. Other choppings and changes followed, always with a view to reduce the grant, so that now the passenger who should, as he pays so much, be well cared for, gets as a rule a meager fare, indifferent cooking, and stores of second and third-rate quality. As the abuse has a tendency to increase, it is time to protest against it. In the end the steamer companies may regret their meanness.

We hear loud and angry complaints from incoming and outgoing passengers, native and foreign, about the utter indifference of the pampered steamship companies who undertake to convey their passengers to Tientsin, but force them to make their own way to and from the Nine Forts anchorage. Surely a steam-launch service might at least be provided out of the passage money.

We are happy to say that His Excellency Viceroy Li Hung-chang is in very good health, mental and bodily, without traces of his last winter's illness. The amount of work the Viceroy gets through each day in a rapid, systematic, and thorough way too, is very surprising, but does not seem to overtax him. The duties of a Chinese magnate in office are, excessively multifarious, and comprise momentous references from the Imperial Government and details of a most trivial kind, and no European Minister has such a range of great and small matters put before him endlessly day by day. That the Viceroy, who is no longer young, and who has been a hard worker ever since his boyhood, and with black care always on the rupper, should have his memory and perceptive faculties unimpaired as they are, shows that his intellectual and corporeal organisation are of an extraordinary excellence.

The Sixth Prince (Kung) was lately under treatment by the Chinese licentiate known as Dr. Mai, one of the pupils of the late Dr. MacKenzie, who was at the same time in attendance on the Seventh Prince. A rumour was diligently set on foot among the high officials that dangerous drugs were being administered to the Prince, and the families became alarmed. Finding, however, that the Seventh Prince had not suffered, but on the contrary was much benefited by the medicines Dr. Mai had given him, the attendants of Prince Kung were reassured. They attributed the rumour to professional jealousy, and they were probably right. The Seventh Prince is progressing favourably, and has almost recovered full use of his muscles. The duties of a Chinese magnate in office are, excessively multifarious, and comprise momentous references from the Imperial Government and details of a most trivial kind, and no European Minister has such a range of great and small matters put before him endlessly day by day. That the Viceroy, who is no longer young, and who has been a hard worker ever since his boyhood, and with black care always on the rupper, should have his memory and perceptive faculties unimpaired as they are, shows that his intellectual and corporeal organisation are of an extraordinary excellence.

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Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—179 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—68 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, buyers.
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—137 per share.
Junkong Gas Company—\$15 per share, sellers.
Junkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$30.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. dis. sellers.
Donghai Steamship Company—\$80 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$257 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$195 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—\$25 per share, nominal.
Funjom and Sunghee Dun Samantan Mining Co.—\$21 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$168 per share, buyers.
Tongku Coal Mining Co.—\$550 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem. sellers.
The East Horne Planting Co., Limited—\$38 per share, sellers.
The Sonkei Koyah Planting Co., Id.—\$55 per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Id.—\$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Id.—par, nominal.
The China-Borneo Co., Id.—\$48 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Id.—\$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$4 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$8 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Id.—\$130 per share.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Id.—\$6 per share, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Id.—\$33 per share, buyers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Id.—\$24 per share, sellers.
The Lubuk Planting Co., Id.—\$17 per share, buyers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Id.—\$6 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Id.—\$48 per share, buyers.
The Tsimneen Hotel Co., Id.—\$5 per share, nominal.
The Kukloon Land Investment Co., Id.—\$22 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.
On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/01
Bank Bills, on demand 3/01
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/01
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01
On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/02
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/02
On INDIA, T. T. 224
On Demand 225
On SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 10 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
(Allowance, Tads 80).
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$517
NEW PATNA, (best choice) per chest \$520
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$527
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$528
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$510
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$508
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Natal*, with the French mail of the 10th ultimo, left Saigon at 11 p.m. on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 10th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The steamer *Moray*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 6th instant, and is expected here on the 12th.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, left Sydney for this port on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 18th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Augusta*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 6th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Claymore*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 6th instant, and is due here on the 12th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Laertes*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and is due here on the 11th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, J. T. Wilson, 7th Sept.—Penang, via Singapore 1st Sept., General.—Ban Moh.
BENGAL, British steamer, 1,158, Farquhar, 7th Sept.—Fochow 5th Sept., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
INGRABAN, German steamer, 804, Massmann, 8th Sept.—Wenzhong 1st Sept., Beana-Wieder & Co.
KHIVA, British steamer, 1,452, E. Crew, 8th Sept.—Bombay 21st August, and Singapore 2nd Sept., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Rebeck, 8th Sept.—Pakhoi 5th Sept., and Holow 7th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FOKIN, British steamer, 508, Lewis, 8th Sept.—Tainan 2nd Sept., Amoy 6th, and Yokohama 2nd, Mails and General.—O. & S. S. Co.
CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, George, 7th Sept.—Saigon 3rd Sept., General.—Sooy Shing.
GWLOR, British steamer, 1,602, W. J. Nantes, 27th August—Yokohama 18th August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
JOHANN, German steamer, 395, Benge, 31st August—Holow 27th August, and Pakhoi 20th, General.—Wieder & Co.
KENT, British steamer, 1,620, F. Johnson, 1st Sept.—Kobe 23rd August, General and Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
FUSIIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,110, P. J. Franck, 8th Sept.—Kuchinotzu 3rd Sept., Coal—Mitsui Bisan Kaisha.
CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,079, J. M. Cavalry, 9th Sept.—San Francisco 14th August, and Yokohama 3rd Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
ALM-RA, British steamer, 1,714, A. Hay, 9th Sept.—Amoy 7th Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 9th Sept.—Shanghai 6th Sept., General.—Siemens & Co.
VERONA, British steamer, 1,806, Speck, 9th Sept.—from Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
CARDIGANSHIRE, British str., 1,623, Rickards, 9th Sept.—Singapore 3rd Sept., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Kwangtze, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Atago, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.
Ningpo, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Clara, German steamer, for Haiphong.
St. Julian, British steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

September 8, Carmarthenshire, British str., for Singapore, &c.
September 8, Holton, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
September 8, Phra Chom Kla, British str., for Swatow, &c.
September 9, Alwainy, British steamer, for Manlong.
September 9, Alwainy, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
September 9, Choyang, British steamer, for Whampoa.
September 9, Whampoa, British steamer, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Diamond, str., from Penang, &c.—Capt. Lambert, Mr. Smith, and 240 Chinese.
Per Ingordan, str., from Newchwang.—3 Chinese.

Per Khatia, str., from Bombay, &c.—136 Chinese and 1 Japanese.

Per Fokien, str., from Taiwan, &c.—Messes. Temin, Dalby, Lay, Llaus, Tai Tse King, and 61 Chinese.

Per Avoche, str., from Saigon.—34 Chinese.

Per Almora, str., from Amoy.—Mr. Greig, Per City of Peking, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Bateson Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Miss Falcke, and native servant, 4 Chinese.

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